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The Independent, V. 43, Thursday, February 21, 1918, [Whole Number: 2223]

The Independent

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DEAR SIR: I regret that you were, on Sunday morning, impelled (perhaps through your intense zeal in the cause of prohibition) to utter a statement, imposed upon you by some publication or other, that is doubtless false. The statement, in effect as you gave it, is incorporated in a report on the first page of this issue of the INDEPENDENT.

My purpose is not to call into question your goodness, or goodly intentions, but to respectfully remind you that the character of your position makes it especially imperative that you exercise much care in your public utterances affecting the moral character of your fellowmen. Had you previously and carefully analyzed or reasoned upon the statement you quoted Sunday morning you would not have given it further publicity. Let us reason a little respecting its palpable falsity: Suppose fifty clergymen, yourself included, were to take an excursion to France, and upon your arrival there some fool (or an enemy propagandist) should take it upon himself to send to the United States a report that all the clergymen-excurionists fell from grace and got on the outside of an intoxicating amount of fermented barley juice and French wine? To be sure such a report would be at once stamped as false by discriminating readers, but it would probably be believed by others. Obviously, it would be a very harmful report. I am personally acquainted with quite a number of clergymen. I have known clergymen who were fond of wine, of even something more tanglingfooting; but, for me to say that all clergymen, or a considerable number of clergymen, are fond of, or addicted to, the use of intoxicants, would be for me to utter a palpable falsehood—an unjust and harmful statement. Now, it is a fact—a fact susceptible of authoritative verification—that the commissioned officers in charge of American soldiers, at home and abroad, represent the very highest types of American manhood, and that the moral character of a very large majority of them is just as clean as is the moral character of a very large majority of clergymen. Surely you do not assume that because of the character of your profession, and because of the confidence reposed in you by your parishioners, that you are therefore justified in uttering whatever your intense zeal may prompt you to utter—regardless of the probable falsity of such utterance. Surely not, consciously. But have you not been unwittingly training yourself along that line? In view of the statement under consideration, I would respectfully admonish you that you are under a very serious moral obligation to furnish the public, hereabouts at least, with the location, title, and date, of the religious or church paper wherein you found the misinformation, so derogatory and unjust to our military officers. The originator of it is the wretch who should be identified and dealt with by Uncle Sam. I trust you will discharge this obligation as soon as it may be possible for you to do so. The members of your congregation are my friends. They were my friends many years before you became their pastor. Some of them may scold me for venturing to censure their pastor but, let us remember, whenever you or I step aside and give public utterance to untruthful, misleading, or harmful statements, we DESERVE public censure, and nothing short of it. If we have sense enough in our heads we will try to profit by reason of having received merited rebukes. Further—a few questions, at least in a sense correlative to what has been hereinbefore stated: Is it not probable that you at times permit your intense zeal to interfere with and impede the processes of that part of your brain which is equipped by Nature to weigh evidence, pro and con, and to hold the scales of justice even? Has it ever occurred to you that the influence of human goodness exceeds in power the influence of wickedness on this very old planet? And is it not worth while for you, as the leader of your congregation, to very often present encouraging, helpful, and really informative pictures of human life, and less frequently exploit, to the point of exaggeration, human frailties and shortcomings; less frequently portray the vileness of human depravity?

I trust that, if you feel inclined to "get back" at the editor and give him a piece of your mind, you will exercise the generous element in your nature, "play fair," and transmit your observations for publication in this department of the INDEPENDENT.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. MOSER.

Those who were privileged to hear Dr. Haas, President of Muhlenberg College, at Ursinus College, last Thursday afternoon, could not help but be strongly impressed by his clear, forceful, and scholarly analysis of the German ideal or theory of Government, and to realize by contrast the vitally significant difference between German Autocracy and American Democracy. The Dr. marshalled evidence in plentitude to show that the German leaders of thought have for many years insistently kept prominently in view the theory that the power of the autocratic State is supreme—expressive of God's will, and that the head of the State represents God. It would appear, therefore, from the German view-point, that the Kaiser has reason to claim partnership with God. The preposterous assumptions of Autocracy will eventually control and curse the earth; if Autocracy, which stands for the Power of Might regardless of Right, and Human Justice and Honor, is not crushed or kept in subjection. Democracy, expressive of the will of the people governed by Democracy, must fight and win, or perish from the earth.

BEFORE the war a debt of 5,000,000,000 marks was a cause of some anxiety in Germany. Now a German economist is trying to cheer up his countrymen with the assurance that even without indemnities the country is not ruined. The assurance implies that Germany is not now counting quite so much as formerly upon the help of indemnities. Germany is letting Germany down by degrees. When it reaches the German people they may realize how their autocrats have duped them.

From the Philadelphia Record: Every drop of blood that has been shed in defending civilization from the Germans will have been shed in vain if Germany can emerge from the war with even the appearance of being a conqueror. She is already planning the next war, which is to finish what this began. She is already breeding soldiers for a war 20 years hence by stock breeding methods. The world might as well have acknowledged German supremacy in August, 1914, as to make peace without convincing Germany that it has been beaten. . . . The next war will occur about 1933, according to the schemes now practiced in Germany to provide a sufficient supply of what they themselves call "cannon fodder."

From the Macon Telegraph: Chances are Senator Chamberlain is not so lonesome since Lloyd George initiated Representative Medill McCormick into the Amalgamated Association of Truth Distorters.

From the New York World: Secretary Baker's admission that the United States has more troops in France than was planned to have there at this time, is further evidence of "outrageous inefficiency." We should have a War Cabinet in order to stop this sort of thing at once.

SACRIFICING OF ARMY DOCTORS.

One-fifth of the total number of physicians in the United States will have to enroll for military duty if this war continues for another year, observes Leslie's Weekly. All but a small percentage of them must enroll voluntarily. All but a small percentage of them have families to support and these and others are wholly dependent on the income of the head of the house for their support. The physician from 35 to 45 years of age, the age of greatest usefulness for military service, is at that critical period of his professional and financial development that two years of forced absence is liable to affect disastrously his whole career.

The change means, if there is no independent income, sacrificing of insurance, lapsing of the mortgage, withdrawing of children from school, a complete change of method of living, and great risk of returning to the world with a less active practice divided among the stay-at-homes. A law has recently been introduced in the senate by Senator Owen which provides an increased rank for medical officers of the reserve corps, that will in some way

meet the financial burden of the volunteer doctor and will furnish him a rank equal to the dignity of his civil position.

RULES ONLY FOR THE WEAK.

It is one of the weaknesses of mankind that it is forever establishing rules, programs, formulae. They serve their purposes for the guidance of ordinary minds. But the pioneers of thought ride roughshod through the rules. They gain the ends they desire by refusing to be directed by what someone else has thought before them, by what teachers have insisted upon as binding.—Exchange.

WITH THE FARMER.

Money may make the mare go, but what interests the average farmer more than that is the fact that he must keep the mare going to make money.—Exchange.

"The sense of public honesty is growing every day." "Can't notice that contributions to the conscience fund are getting into the million class."—San Francisco Chronicle.

SILAGE IS GOOD WINTER ROUGHAGE

Particularly Valuable During Season When Animals Are Idle.

MOLDY SILAGE IS DANGEROUS

Feed for Horses and Mules Should Be Made From Thoroughly Mature Corn—Frozen Silage Also Should Be Avoided.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good silage properly fed is a splendid feed for horses, particularly during winter when the horses are idle. Silage for horses and mules should be made from thoroughly mature corn, properly stored so that it will not mold. In many cases horses have been killed by eating moldy silage, and the careless person who fed it at once became a victim. Molds must have air to grow and therefore silage which is packed airtight and fed out rapidly will not become moldy. If the feeder watches the silage carefully as the weather warms up he can soon detect the presence of mold. When mold appears, feeding to horses or mules should stop immediately.

Danger of Colic.

It is also unsafe to feed horses frozen silage on account of the danger of colic. This is practically impossible to avoid in very cold weather, especially in solid-walled silos. By taking the day's feed from the unfrozen center of the silo and chopping away the frozen silage from the edges and piling the frozen pieces in the center the mass will usually thaw out in time for the next feed.

The value of silage for horses is greatest as a means to carry them through the winter season cheaply or to supplement pasture during drought. As the danger of mold is greater in summer than in winter, silage should not be fed to horses in that season unless a large number of animals are getting it, and the daily consumption is so large as to preclude the formation of mold on the surface.

To chop the ration of brood mares in winter no feed has more value than good corn silage. If the grain goes into the silo with the stover no additional grain is needed for brood mares, hay being the only supplementary feed necessary. If there is little grain on the corn the silage should be supplemented with one pound of old-process linseed-oil meal or cottonseed meal daily per 1,000 pounds live weight, sprinkled over the silage.

Starting on Silage.

Horses to be wintered on a silage and hay ration should be started on about five pounds of silage daily per 1,000 pounds live weight. The ration of hay ration being gradually decreased as the silage is increased until the ration is 20 pounds silage and 10 pounds of hay daily per 1,000 pounds live weight. It will require about a month to reach the full feed of silage, but the period may be decreased somewhat, depending on the judgment and skill of the feeder.

Mares fed in this manner will be in splendid condition for foaling, and, so far as the writer's experience goes, the foals will be fully as vigorous, with just as much size and bone, as if the mares were fed the conventional grain and hay ration.

Work horses when idle can be wintered satisfactorily in this manner, but much silage is not recommended for horses at heavy work for the same reason that a driving horse cannot do his best while on watery grass pasture.

SHARP GRIT OF IMPORTANCE

Necessary for Proper Digestion of Fowls' Food—Place in Box Handy of Access.

Fowls cannot digest their food well unless they have clean, sharp grit and it is usually best to keep a box of the regular commercial grit, sold by poultry supply dealers, in each pen of the hen house during cold weather when the hens cannot get outside and search for pieces of coarse gravel, etc.

SEPARATE HOUSE FOR GEES

Farmer Should Be Careful to See That Floor Is Dry and Well-Bedded With Straw.

Be sure that the shed for the geese (which should be separate from the poultry house, duck house and turkey shed) has a dry, well-bedded floor, for geese will not do well unless they have a dry resting place.

HIGH PRICES TEMPT FARMER

Not Only Induced Many to Sell Pigs at Light Weight, but Breeding Animals Marketed.

The extremely high prices of grain feeds and market hogs have not only induced farmers to market their pigs at light weights, but have tempted many of them to cash in on a large number of their breeding animals.

AGRICULTURAL ANT OF TEXAS

Creatures Are Regular Farmers and Their Homes Are Marvels of Skill and Strength.

Texas has many varieties of the ant family. Out on the "Llano Estacado," or Staked Plain, they are so numerous that their hills look like the billows of a rolling sea.

One of the most powerful and formidable insects in the Southwest is the agricultural ant of Texas, observes a naturalist. These busy creatures are regular farmers, and their homes are marvels of architectural skill and strength.

Think of a house from 12 to 15 feet high, built by a little ant, and which is so strong and well supported that cattle and buffaloes can walk over it and yet not crush in this wonderful dome.

It is said that if a horse, in proportion to his size, could leap as far as a flea, that in one jump he would go clear around the world. Now, if a man constructed a house according to the same proportions of an ant's domicile, it would be more than a mile high.

These agricultural ants, next to a bee, are the most industrious creatures on earth. They sow, reap and garner just like farmers, and during the warm season lay by sufficient store for winter's use.

WORK OF MOTHER NATURE

Formation of Cubes and Patterns, Perfectly Symmetrical, Characteristic of Gem-Stones.

The original geometer was Mother Nature. Observe her work in the making of crystals. Each kind of gemstone crystallizes on a certain pattern of its own, perfectly symmetrical; it is the same way with metals when they form crystals, says a writer.

If a cupful of salt and water be allowed to evaporate slowly in a cool place, the salt will take the form of so many cubes, each one of them perfect.

One mineral in crystallizing will invariably take the shape of an octahedron, another of a dodecahedron. Yet another will assume the form of a cube, and still another of a rhombic prism. The history of the new world city was the occasion of the United States delegates' visit. Homage was paid to Joan of Arc, the champion of the medieval struggle for freedom. She was the subject of French and American speeches, and flowers and a bronze statue were laid at the foot of her statue. A pilgrimage, too, was made to the fort of Tourelles, so famous in the defense of the city by the maid. The events of those far-gone centuries served as a distant romance, background to the present struggle in which the most recent figures to appear on a crowded canvas are those of the United States soldiers on the Flanders front. Side by side with the mention of medieval names and events were heard, in the old halls of Orleans, were heard, in the old halls of Orleans, the battle of the Marne.

Gold and silver crystallize as cubes. A crystal of iron sulphide resembles in shape a wild rose. Water has its own crystalline forms, like any other mineral. Ice, of course, is a kind of rock—as much a rock as granite—but is remarkable for its low melting point. This is lucky for us, because this rock, in a molten condition, furnishes us with drink.

Homage Paid Joan of Arc.

Old and new were reunited when Orleans and New Orleans met in the fifteenth century hotel de ville of the city on the Loire at the heart of France recently, says a Paris correspondent. The history of the new world city was the occasion of the United States delegates' visit. Homage was paid to Joan of Arc, the champion of the medieval struggle for freedom. She was the subject of French and American speeches, and flowers and a bronze statue were laid at the foot of her statue. A pilgrimage, too, was made to the fort of Tourelles, so famous in the defense of the city by the maid. The events of those far-gone centuries served as a distant romance, background to the present struggle in which the most recent figures to appear on a crowded canvas are those of the United States soldiers on the Flanders front. Side by side with the mention of medieval names and events were heard, in the old halls of Orleans, were heard, in the old halls of Orleans, the battle of the Marne.

Coal Production in France.

Recent figures of coal production in France, an industry of which the department of the Loire, in the St. Etienne consular district, is an important producing center, with an annual output of over 3,000,000 tons, show an increase from 1,800,000 tons in November, 1916, to 2,877,000 tons in March, 1917, says the Scientific American, and a total increase in production and importation of from 3,400,000 tons in January, 1917, to over 4,000,000 tons in May. This gain was made possible by a readjustment of mine workers and a closer study of transportation problems. The movement of coal by motor lorries, in addition to other commodities by a fleet of heavy motor trucks purchased and operated by the city of St. Etienne, is a recently inaugurated service which has aided the production and relief of congestion materially.

Just as Easy.

Two commercial travelers, while on a train on the Oregon Electric railway, got into an argument over the action of the automatic brake.

"It's the inflation of the tube that stops the train," declared the first traveler.

"Wrong, wrong!" shouted the second. "It's the output of the exhaust."

So they wrangled for an hour. Then, when the train arrived at the station they agreed to submit the matter for settlement to the motorman. That gentleman, leaning condescendingly from the door of his car, listened with an attentive frown to the two travelers' statement of their argument. Then he smiled, shook his head, and said:

"Well, gentlemen, you're both wrong about the working of the vacuum brake. Yet it's very simple and easy to understand. When we want to stop the train we just turn this 'ere tap, and then we fill the pipe with vacuum."

CAPTURED BY RODENTS.

Within the last generation a unique rat colony has grown up in South Georgia, a group of bleak and barren islands of about 1000 square miles, in the Atlantic ocean several hundred miles east of Cape Horn. In the three months of short warm season a little tussock grass grows and this formerly supported a considerable number of rabbits, with a few small mammals of other species.

In the last century the islands became the centre of a whaling industry. With a favorable summer several thousand whales are brought to the nine stations, and the carcasses, after the outer blubber has been stripped off, are set adrift along the shore.

The first rats, escaping from a sealing vessel, was introduced 25 or 30 years ago. They found shelter in the peat and tufts of grass, with an unlimited food supply in cold storage in the enormous field of rotting flesh they have multiplied in millions, notwithstanding the rigors of the winters.

At the time when the rat is being fought at a great menace to the world's health the development of this rat stronghold offers a problem of peculiar interest.—Exchange.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Van Sickle, of Iowa, went the Biblical "seven husbands" two better; she has just been buried "beside her nine husbands" in the front yard of her former residence.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Mulligan—"Do you feel better this morning, Mrs. O'Toole?" Mrs. O'Toole—"I do, an' then again I don't." Mrs. Mulligan—"That's bad, for it's hard to know whether to say 'O'm sorry or glad.'"—Harper's Bazaar.

Senator Penrose has sometimes been "called out of his name," but nobody has ever accused him of being a violet.—Macon Telegraph.

A woman never should expect to remake her husband. All she may hope to do is to make the best she possibly can of what Providence provided her in the shape of an ordinary man.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"I hear Briggs has gone to jail because he didn't fill out his income tax report right." How relieved he must be!—Life.

Hodge—"I went to the fair yesterday and paid \$5 for a kiss from a pretty girl." Dodge—"That's cheap! I went to Court yesterday and paid \$300 for the same thing!"—Town Topics.

Think of having to communicate with Russia "via Persia." Sounds like going twice around your elbow to get your thumb.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Wife—"Archie's been gambling again, mother. I think he has lost his senses." Mother—"Indeed! I had no idea they played for such small stakes."—Boston Transcript.

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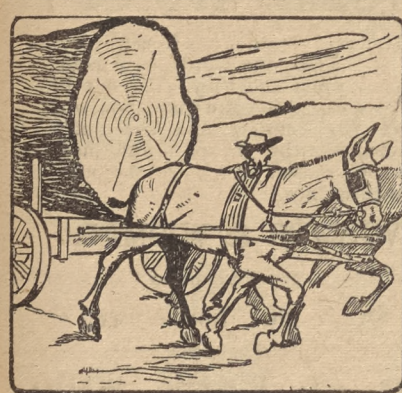
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STORY OF A REVIVAL HYMN.

Nothing can be more inspiring than to hear a great congregation singing Charles H. Gabriel's revival hymn, known as the "Glory Song." It is one of the most recent of the hymns of its character, having made its appearance in 1900.

The author was born in the early fifties of the past century, in Iowa, and spent his earlier years on a farm in that state. His melodies are popular.

During the early summer of 1900, while bicycling riding with a Chicago publisher for whom he was at the time preparing manuscript, he said to him, "I've got a song that is going to live!" He then gave the title of and made brief quotations from "O that will be glory."

It will doubtless be of interest to state that its author received only \$10 for the copyright and sole use of it, and this illustrates the fact that gospel songs are not always written for gain.

Charles M. Alexander, the singing evangelist of Torrey-Alexander fame, has made the "Glory Song" famous wherever the English language is spoken.

Grandma Gregory's Squad

By Elise Waring

It was Grandma Gregory's seventieth birthday and the ambitious, bustling old lady arose early and sat up late to duly celebrate the occasion. All day long her favorite niece, Alma Winston, was at her side and because they loved Alma, half a dozen of her closest chums brought presents to her aged relative and gave Grandma Gregory what she called the happiest, merriest time of her whole life.

With eventide every pretty lass had a beau and Alma two of them. Arthur Gourley came first. He was a good deal of a fop and sometimes Alma made fun of him. He was well meaning, however, and Alma could not help but feel tender towards him when he presented her grandmother with a lovely bunch of American beauty roses.

No one ever made fun of Bryce Alden, however. He was of a more dependable ones, rather too sedate, some of the flighty maids said, but when system and order came in as elements in their pleasures or duties Bryce Alden was the burden bearer. He was a great favorite of Grandma Gregory. On the present occasion he made her his ardent friend for life.

"I'm a practical sort of a being, Mrs. Gregory," he told her, "and I heard that although you have certainly done your share of work along years, you are intent on making out soldiers in France comfortable and happy, as you do everybody around you here. So I have brought you a knitting kit as a



"I'll Give You Five Dollars"

small expression of my profound admiration of your splendid example to others, and my respect and esteem." Grandma Gregory flattered and fussed like a young girl, blushing under a handsome compliment. The girls crowded around to view the contents of the box she unpacked.

"Oh, dear! It's too lovely, Mr. Alden. You have made an old, old woman very, very happy," and grandma's eyes were suffused with tears, while those about them set up a babel of commendation and due appreciation of the pretty gift.

"Yarn enough for half a dozen sweaters and as many pairs of socks," calculated grandma—and oh, Alma, just look at this beautiful ball to carry my work in, and the needles of all kinds, steel, bone and wood. I declare! I feel fitted out for another good ten years of work," declared the delighted old lady.

At once Mrs. Gregory started in at the same. Inside of a month she was teaching half the ladies of the town how to knit. Alden was at the Gregory home when the first two sweaters were completed.

"The lucky men at the front who get those superb beauties will realize how they are remembered and thought of at home," remarked Alden enthusiastically.

"And do you notice the little lines of red, white and blue running through the collars, Mr. Alden?" Alma directed his attention, and grandma glowed with pride and Alma thanked Alden with her eyes for the eloquent patriotic compliment to her grandmother which he expressed.

"I wish I were a man," said grandma, roused up by these remarks. "I'd do what my husband did in the Civil war. I'd raise a company of my own."

"Oh, Mr. Alden," said Alma the following day, on her way to the post office by chance meeting him—"Grandma is quite prostrated."

"Indeed, I hope not seriously ill," inquired Alden solicitously.

"No, not that, only she has lost the first two sweaters she knitted. It has upset her completely."

"How did she come to lose them?" inquired Alden.

Alexander states that to his knowledge the "Glory Song" has been translated into at least fifteen languages and three Indian languages. —Detroit Free Press.

MONKS CARVED CHURCH SEATS.

Church seats carved by monks are to be seen within the walls of an ancient church at Clodlock on the borders of Monmouthshire. The edifice was built some eight centuries ago and for many years it had interesting relations with Llanthony Abbey while it was the monks of the adjacent monastery that did much of the beautiful carving within its walls. The fine wood is now so dilapidated that it must be speedily restored if it is to be saved from ruin.

A small boy who had been in the habit of leaving food on his plate was warned that Mr. Hoover would not approve of it. He meditatively replied: "I've always had to mind daddy and mother and Aunt Mary and God, and here comes along Mr. Hoover." —Life

RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN

Spirit of Faith, Hope and Love Toward the Father and Mother is Offspring's World.

We need not follow the antiquarians back into the era of the cave dwellers in our search for the origin of religion. Religion is reborn in the birth of every babe, says Lyman Abbott in the Outlook. He needs no teacher to tell him that he is dependent on his mother for his food, and a widening sense of his helpless dependence on her grows with his widening experience. Her service to him awakens his gratitude, her brooding love for him inspires in him an answering love.

If she is wise as well as an affectionate mother, he early recognizes her authority and learns that prompt obedience is one source of happiness. If she loves and honors her husband, her child's love and honor follows hers to the strong stranger. If she has piety as well as human affection, he dimly perceives in her prayers at his bedside an experience which he presently wishes he might share. Thus there grows up in him a spirit of dependence, gratitude, love, reverence, obedience, faith—and this spirit is religion. It antedates all theology, precedes thought, transcends definition. The spirit of faith, hope and love toward father and mother is the child's religion. The conception of God and his duties toward God comes later.

WRIST WATCHES IN WAR.

Why all officers wear wrist watches in trench warfare was explained by an army official. He described an advance from the trenches as an illustration, telling how every move was made on a pre-arranged schedule, the artillery throwing a curtain of fire for a certain number of seconds, while the infantry advanced twenty yards further ahead, while the infantry made another advance, and so on.

"All this shell fire," he said "is being done by artillery far behind. The artillery officer depends most of all upon his watch. He sits with a telephone glued to his ear and field glasses in his hands. He has no time to be fumbling for his watch. A minute's error in changing the range would mean that the shells would be falling into his own advancing troops. Nor has the officer leading his men across No Man's land any time to be fumbling for his watch."

TURNED THOUGHT TO RELIGION

Destruction by Shell of Statue That Stood Somewhere in Galicia Resulted in Many Reproductions.

Yes, war does turn men's thoughts to religion. Go to gay, immoral Budapest. You find it today a city of sober people. You find in many of the shop windows the reproduction of a famous statue that stood "somewhere in Galicia," relates the Christian Herald.

It was a large crucifix. A battle pivoted around it. A shell struck the statue, tore away the entire cross and left the figure of the Christ standing and unscathed. This event made a tremendous impression upon the Hungarians.

The story of it went through the army like wildfire. At Budapest miniature statues, showing the destroyed cross and the intact figure of the Christ, were at once manufactured, and put on sale. You can find them now, expensive or cheap, in nearly every Hungarian home.

The pity of it is that it seems to take a war to make some people think of these things.

Make Your Own Fat Compound.

Many folks object to paying the present high price for lard, but realize that at the price of hogs and with the probable future demand it is unlikely that the price will be reduced soon. It becomes important, then, to find a cheaper satisfactory substitute. Dr. Louise Stanley of the Missouri college of agriculture, suggests that housewives consider suet as a source of cheap fat. Suet has not been as extensively used as lard on account of its harder consistency. It can be obtained at about 10 cents a pound. From this can be obtained 14 ounces of pure fat at a cost of 2 cents a pound. In order to bring this to the consistency of lard it is only necessary to add oil in the proportion of one of oil to two parts of suet. This gives a compound fat which is very satisfactory for general household use. Cottonseed oil or corn oil may be obtained at about 25 cents a pound. On the basis of the above proportions a satisfactory lard substitute can be had at a cost of 15 cents a pound.

Light Best Suited to Eyes.

Recent investigations have kind of light best suited to the eyes have important practical significance. The studies were made from the point of view of "contrast" to determine the ideal contrast between the object looked at and the surrounding background. It was found that the contrast in brightness between objects out of doors rarely exceeds the ratio of 1 to 20. The eye can detect contrasts as delicate as 98 to 100. Indoors, contrast in light and shadow often runs as high as 1 to 200, and a dark window frame against a bright sky presents a contrast of 1 to 10,000. The scale of contrasts best suited to the eye lies between 1 to 20 and 1 to 100.

Agriculture in France.

The French government has undertaken to supply the depleted ranks of the farmers and to give assistance to the amateur farmer by means of a correspondence course, which has been eagerly received. The pupil receives instructions as to a course of reading, the management of a small experimental plot, the carrying out of simple experiments, visits to neighboring farms, etc. The Union of Agricultural Syndicates, which has assumed charge of this work for the government, has appointed a number of "monitors" to supervise the work of pupils. The pupils prepare monthly examination papers and render monthly reports.

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"I'm on my uppers." "If your uppers are fairly substantial," responded the shoemaker, "your'e not so bad off." Louisville Courier-Journal.

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